



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

egy and an experience of the contract of the c

WHOI-85-15

ARCTIC ACOUSTIC TOMOGRAPHY MIZEX 84

by

Robert C. Spindel, Principal Investigator

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543

April 1985

TECHNICAL REPORT

Funding was provided by the Office of Naval Research under Contract N00014-84-C-0185.

Reproduction in whole or in part is permitted for any purpose of the United States Government. This report should be cited as: Woods Hole Oceanog. Inst. Tech. Rept.

Approval for public release; distribution unlimited.

Approved for Distribution:

Robert C. Spindel, Chairman Department of Ocean Engineering

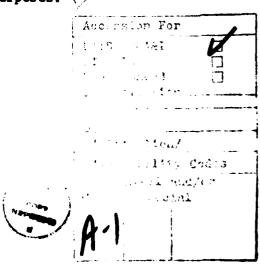


Abstract

This is the final report of Contract NO0014-84-C-0185 between the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Office of Naval Research for the contract period 1 January, 1984, to 28 February, 1985. This contract supported an experiment that was conducted in the Norwegian Sea during May-and June of 1984 to assess the possibilities of using ocean acoustic tomography as a measuring tool in the Arctic. The object of the experiment was to identify and determine the temporal stability (coherence), and resolvability, of Arctic acoustic paths. Identification refers to the ability to match a pulse arrival with a particular ray path, primarily through computer modelling. Resolvable rays are those that arrive sufficiently far apart in time so as to be distinct and separable. In order to use tomography, rays must be identified, resolved and stable. Unlike the deep temperate ocean, where there are many wholly refracted paths, the upward refracting Arctic sound speed profile causes ray paths to reflect off the ice-covered surface of the permanent pack and the mixed ice-covered and ice-free surface of the marginal ice zones. The reflection process is time-varying and hence leads to resolvability, identification and stability questions that do not arise in the case of entirely refracted paths.

A 224 Hz acoustic source was moored in an ice-free region, It transmitted phase coded, frequency stable signals to receivers fixed on the bottom and receivers drifting with the icepack at ranges of approximately 150 km. The received signals are to be analyzed with respect to identification, resolvability and stability issues.

This contract covered the costs associated with installation and retrieval of the source and preliminary data reduction from the drifting and fixed hydrophones. Detailed data analysis costs are to be covered elsewhere. Nevertheless, preliminary analysis indicates that the received signals, particularly those from paths that interact with the ice-free surface, appear to have sufficient stability for tomographic purposes.



Experiment Summary

An autonomous, moored, acoustic transmitter was deployed on Leg 1 of the USNS Lynch cruise, in May, 1984, to assess the suitability of surface reflected acoustic paths in the Arctic and Marginal Ice Zones for tomographic application. The experiment was conducted as part of the international MIZEX 84 exercise which began in May and ended in August, 1984 (Figure 1).

The source transmitted a 224 Hz carrier, phase modulated by a binary, maximal-length, shift-register sequence, similar to the type of signal transmitted during several previous tomography experiments. Minor adjustments in signalling parameters were made to account for the Doppler shift due to the time-varying ocean surface. The object is to shift the side bands of the signal away from the approximately 0.1 Hz peak of the surface wave spectrum. Table I shows the modulation parameters for this and other tomography experiments.

The signal was received on hydrophones suspended through the ice by an MIT/WHOI scientific party aboard the MV Kvitbjorn, and by hydrophones resting on the bottom which were deployed by a party from NUSC aboard the HU Sverdrup.

The source was moored at a depth of 175 meters in 1207 (corrected) water at 78°59'.3 N, 6°58'.6 E (Figure 2). It began transmitting at 0000Z on Julian day 161 (9 June) and ceased at 0000Z on day 171. The transmission sequence consisted of two hours of continuous emissions starting at 0000Z each day. Following this there were 3 minute transmissions at the start of each hour beginning at 0300Z and lasting through 2300Z. The 224 Hz carrier was phase modulated by a 63 bit binary sequence (Table II). Each digit of the code, which consisted of 14 cycles of the 224 Hz carrier, was phase shifted

	1978 Pocific Test	1978 Path Stobility Tests	1981 Density Tomography	1983 Velocity Tomography	1984 Gulf Stream Tomography	1984 Marginal Ice Zone Tomography
Carrier, f _o (Hz)	220	220	224	400	400	224
Digits, N	63	63	127	511	511	63
Digit duration, d(s)	0.1	0.063	0.0625	0.01	0.01	0.0625
Sequence duration, L = Nd (s)	6.3	4.00909	7.9375	5.11	5.11	3.9375
Repetitions, R	10	16	24	24	42	1823
Modulation angle, •a (degrees)	45	45	75	87.5	87.5	85
Pulse compression gain (db)	18	18	21	27	27	18
Coherent overoging goin (db)	10	12	13.8	13.8	16.3	20(?)
Total signal pro- cessing gain (db)	28	30	34.8	40.8	43.8	38(?)
3 db bandwidth (Hz)	10	15.7	16	100	100	16
Spectral line spocing (Hz)	0.158	0.249	0.126	0.196	0.196	0.254
Arrival time error, of (ms)	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.06	0.7(?)

TABLE I. Signal parameters for various tamography experiments.

0000	0100	0011	0001	0100	1111	0100	0111
0010	0101	1011	1011	0011	0101	0111	111

TABLE II. 63 digit code transmitted by the source. A '0' represents a carrier phase shift of + 82.82 degrees; a '1' represents a shift of - 82.82 degrees.

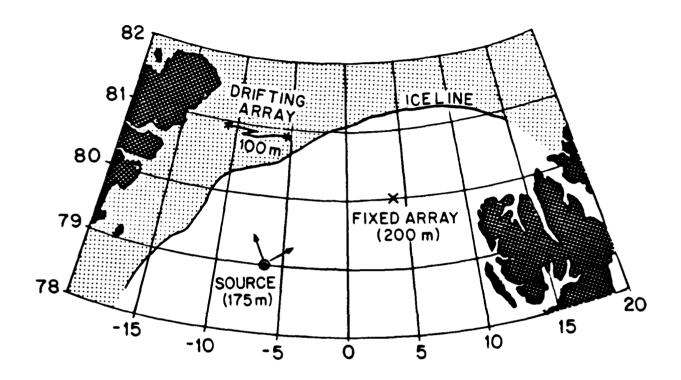


FIGURE 1

Location of 224 Hz acoustic source, and receiving hydrophones. Numbers in parentheses indicate sensor depths.

f. 40-

Depth		RADIO and LIGHT	Tension
	ğ	PRESSURE RECORDER	Moored
140m	Å	E.C. BUOY	
		3m 1/2" CHAIN (1' lengths) SWIVEL	1488
		41m 3/8" JACKETED WIRE ROPE	1464
181m	em DD	224 Hz SOURCE	1061
101111	00	SERIAL #5	
		1m 1/2" CHAIN	1051
		198 m 3/8" JACKETED WIRE ROPE	934
379m	1m ‡ []	2 BENTHOS RELEASES 1 INTERROGATOR	784
		700m 5/16" KEVLAR	772
		128m 5/16" KEVLAR	
		TOM DISTRICT	769
		7 - 4 (A) A (A) A	
1207 m	1	3m 1/2" Chain 2000 ib discus Anchor	759
77	7-7-	ANCHUR	1241

FIGURE 2

Source mooring configuration.

+82.82 degrees depending on whether the digit was a zero or a one. This modulation angle results in a signal with smooth (sin x)/x spectral envelope and in maximum signal-to-noise ratio upon reception. The total transmission time for an entire 63 digit sequence was 63 digits x 14/224 seconds/digit = 3.9375 seconds. The once daily two hour transmission consisted of a continuous repetition of this sequence; the hourly three minute transmissions consisted of 48 repetitions.

An infinite repetition of the signal has an autocorrelation function with a single peak at zero delay of width 14/224 = .063 s and has no sidelobes. The correlation function is produced upon reception by circular correlation with a stored replica of the transmitted signal. The result of this processing is equivalent to having transmitted a signal pulse of .063 s width, but with 63 times the intensity. The net signal processing gain is therefore 10 log (63) = 18 dB. Additional gain of 10 log (N) is achieved by coherent averaging N repetitively transmitted sequences. Table I suggests a gain of 20 dB from this source (N = 100). Both of these processing techniques depend on temporally stable, phase coherent signals. A large part of this experiment was to determine the extent of such stability.

The mooring was equipped with a system to measure the position of the source as the mooring moved in response to tidal and other forcing currents (Figure 3). An acoustic interrogator transmitted 10.5 KHz pulses to transponders fixed to the ocean floor in an equilateral triangle about the base of the mooring. The transponders replied at unique frequencies in the 10 to 14 KHz band, and the round trip travel time of the process was recorded. These times were converted to slant ranges to determine the position of the interrogator (and therefore the source) to an accuracy of about 1-2 meters.

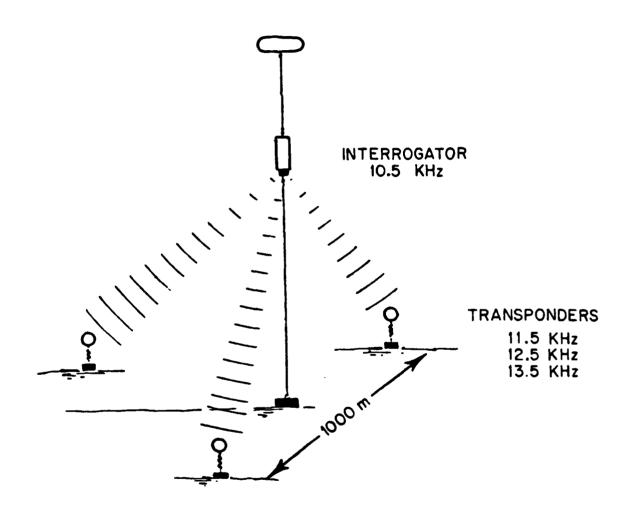


FIGURE 3

Mooring motion monitoring system. The interrogator measures and stores the round trip travel times to each of 3 transponders, thereby establishing three slant ranges and the position of the interrogator.

Results

The acoustic source was deployed successfully; it turned on automatically on June 9 (when listening hydrophones had been installed). Strong signals were received by both the ice-suspended hydrophones and the bottom hydrophones.

The signals received by the ice-suspended hydrophones were subjected to varying Doppler shifts due to the motion (drift) of the ice. The rate varied, but was in the range 1-2 cm/s (0.04kt) in the direction of the source. This motion results in a phase roll that ultimately limits coherent averaging gain. It also obscures the ultimate path stability; it is difficult to say whether phase instabilities are due to ice-drift motion or to fundamental oceanic processes such as surface or ice scatter, internal waves, instabilities in the water column, turbulence, etc.

However, some estimate of the stability can still be obtained from the drifting hydrophone data by normalizing the phase of the receptions with respect to the strongest arrival. This process removes the phase variations of this one path and allows examination of path-to-path stability. An example of a 46 sequence average (181 seconds) processed this way is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 5 is an example of the results obtained with the fixed hydrophone. Here coherent processing gains can be had for much longer averaging periods because there are no unknown phase instabilities due to sensor motion.

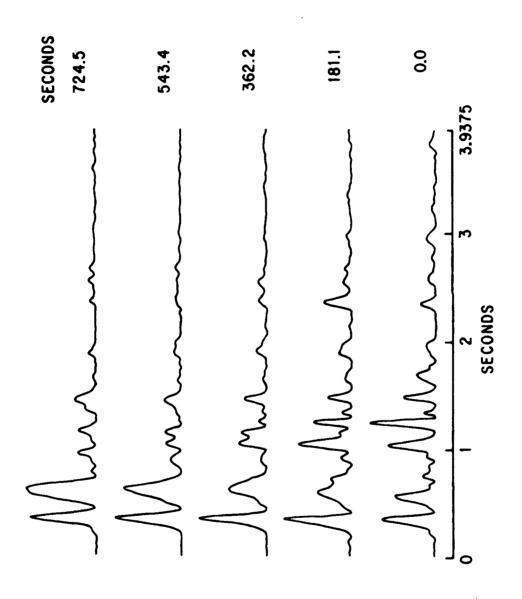


FIGURE 4

Drifting Hydrophone - Five consecutive 46 sequence averages. Each represents $46 \times 3.9375 = 181.125$ s. The five sequences span 15 minutes.

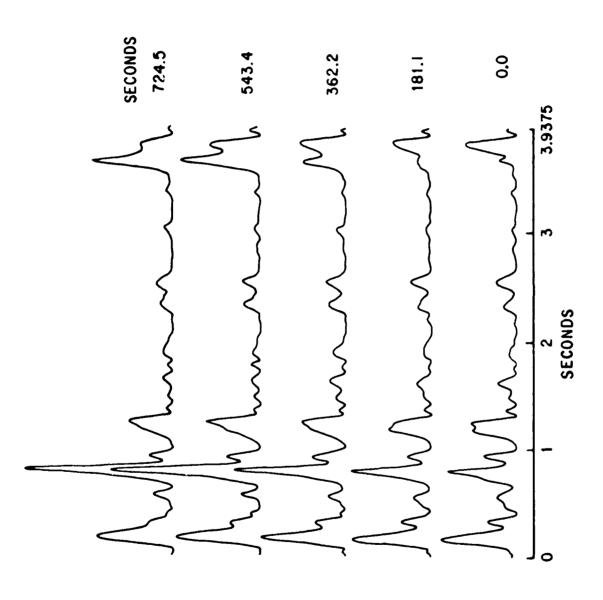


FIGURE 5

Each Bottom Fixed Hydrophone - Five consecutive 46 sequence averages. represents $46 \times 3.9375 = 181.125 \text{ s}$. The five sequences span 15 minutes.

Conclusions

An experiment to test the feasibility of doing acoustic tomography in the upward refracting sound speed environment of the Arctic was performed during MIZEX 84. An acoustic source similar to the type used in previous tomography experiments was deployed in an ice-free region of the Fram Straits and signals were received on hydrophones suspended from the drifting ice pack and from hydrophones lying motionless on the ocean bottom.

The experiment suggests that tomography can be employed in the Arctic and Marginal Ice Zones in much the same way that it is being employed in more temperate seas. It suggests that purely upward refracted paths with reflections from the moving ice-pack, or with reception on hydrophones drifting with the ice, will be difficult to interpret, but that they still can (in theory) be useful. On the other hand, reflection from open water surfaces will not seriously degrade the tomography measurment.

Preliminary results have appeared in "Arctic tomography feasibility experiment in Mizex 84", R. Spindel, J. Lynch, M. Jones, J. Acoust. Soc. Amer., S56(A), 1985.

This report only covers the installation of the acoustic source and some very preliminary data analysis. Work is continuing under other ONR contractual arrangements.

Selected References Pertinent to Ocean Tomography

Munk, W., and Wunsch, C. 1979. Ocean acoustic tomography: a scheme for large scale monotoring. Deep-Sea Res., 26A, pp. 123-161.

Ocean Acoustic Tomography Group. 1982. A demonstration of ocean acoustic tomography. Nature, 299, pp. 121-125.

Spindel, R.C. 1982. Ocean acoustic tomography: a new measuring tool, Oceanus, 25, pp. 12-21.

Ocean Acoustic Tomography Group. 1984. Tomographic maps of the ocean mesoscale - 1: pure acoustics. J. Phys. Ocean., in press.

Spindel, R.C. 1985. Signal processing on ocean tomography. NATO Advanced study institute proceedings on adoptive methods in underwater acoustics. D. Reidel, Dordrecht, Holland.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	WHOI-85-15	1./	D 1154 4		Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle	<u> </u>	<i>\f</i>	<u> </u>	S. Report Det	
Arctic Acoustic Tomogr	rapny MIZEX 84			April 19	985
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
7. Author(s) Robert C. Spindel, Prince	rinal Investigator			& Performing WHOI-8	Corganization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name a					esk/Work Unit No.
Woods Hala Ossanamas	hia Tantitutiaa				
Woods Hole Oceanograp Woods Hole, Massachuse					C) or Grant(G) No.
				(G) N (10 (U)	4-84-C-0185
12. Sponsoring Organization Name a				<u> </u>	legart & Period Covered
Office of Naval Research					al /-
Environmental Sciences				<u> </u>	
Arlington, Virginia 2221	17			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes					
This report should be cit	ted as: Woods Hole Oceai	nog. Inst. 1	Sech. Rept. Wi	HOI-85-15.	
•		Č	•		
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly	pported an experiment to seess the possibilities of ject of the experiment wability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the u	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref	n acoustic tor ntify and dete Unlike the d racting Arctic	mography a ermine the leep tempe c sound sp	s a measuring temporal stabi rate ocean, wh eed profile cau
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary and	ssess the possibilities of ject of the experiment vability, of Arctic acous	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from se received	n acoustic tor ntify and deter Unlike the directing Arctic permanent pace lection proces as that do not ted with instatignals receives signals, partic	nography a sermine the leep tempe c sound speck and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftir cularly thos	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where discovering and here case of entire retrieval of a second paths to the case from paths to the case of entire the case
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free free free free free free free fre	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment vability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the usef the ice-covered surfact the marginal ice zones identification and stabiliticantract covered the cospreliminary data reductionalysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from se received	n acoustic tor ntify and deter Unlike the directing Arctic permanent pace lection proces as that do not ted with instatignals receives signals, partic	nography a sermine the leep tempe c sound speck and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftir cularly thos	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where discovering and here case of entire retrieval of a second paths to the case from paths to the case of entire the case
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment vability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the usef the ice-covered surfact the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cospreliminary data reductionalysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from se received	n acoustic tor ntify and deter Unlike the directing Arctic permanent pace lection proces as that do not ted with instatignals receives signals, partic	nography a sermine the leep tempe c sound speck and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftir cularly thos	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where discovering and here case of entire retrieval of a second paths to the case from paths to the case of entire the case
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of the Arctic Acoustics and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free free free free free free free fre	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment vability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the useff the ice-covered surface the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cost preliminary data reductionallysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from se received	n acoustic tor ntify and deter Unlike the directing Arctic permanent pace lection proces as that do not ted with instatignals receives signals, partic	nography a sermine the leep tempe c sound speck and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftir cularly thos	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where ocean, where ocean is mixed ice-covers and he case of entire trieval of a large and fixed hydrogen from paths of the case of entire trieval of a large and fixed hydrogen from paths of the case of entire trieval of a large and fixed hydrogen from paths of the case of the case of entire trieval of a large and fixed hydrogen from paths of the case of the c
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free lates and the interact with the ice-free lates. Arctic Acoustics 2. Underwater Acoustics	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment wability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the useff the ice-covered surface f the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cost preliminary data reductionallysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have been surfaced by	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from se received	n acoustic tor ntify and deter Unlike the directing Arctic permanent pace lection proces as that do not ted with instatignals receives signals, partic	nography a sermine the leep tempe c sound speck and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftir cularly thos	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where discovering and here case of entire retrieval of a second paths to the case from paths to the case of entire the case
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free large of the surface of the	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment wability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the useff the ice-covered surface f the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cost preliminary data reductionallysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have been surfaced by	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from se received	n acoustic tor ntify and deter Unlike the directing Arctic permanent pace lection proces as that do not ted with instatignals receives signals, partic	nography a sermine the leep tempe c sound speck and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftir cularly thos	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where discovering and here case of entire retrieval of a second paths to the case from paths to the case of entire the case
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free large of the surface of the	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment wability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the useff the ice-covered surface f the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cost preliminary data reductionallysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have been surfaced by	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from s e received te sufficien	n acoustic tor ntify and dete Unlike the derecting Arctic permanent pactice that do not ted with instatignals receive signals, partice t stability for	mography a ermine the leep temper sound spek and the ss is time-sarise in the lation and doy driftingularly thos tomographic	temporal stabilitate ocean, where the ocean, where dice-covervarying and he he case of entitive retrieval of a mag and fixed hydrogen from paths to purposes.
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free surface. 17. Document Analysis a. Descript 1. Arctic Acoustics 2. Underwater Acoustics 2. Underwater Acoustics 3. Acoustic Tomography b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms c. COSATI Field/Group 18. Aveilability Statemen:	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment wability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the useff the ice-covered surface f the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cost preliminary data reductionallysis indicates that the ee surface, appear to have been surfaced by	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from s e received re sufficien	n acoustic tor ntify and dete Unlike the detection Arctic permanent pactical process that do not ted with instatignals receive signals, partical stability for	nography a ermine the leep tempe c sound spek and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftingularly those tomographic tomograph	temporal stabilitate ocean, where ocean, where ocean, where districtions and here case of entitive retrieval of a mag and fixed hydrogen from paths to purposes.
and June of 1984 to as in the Arctic. The obj (coherence), and resolv there are many wholly ray paths to reflect of and ice-free surface of leads to resolvability, i refracted paths. This of Hz acoustic source and phones. Preliminary an interact with the ice-free surface. 17. Document Analysis a. Descript 1. Arctic Acoustics 2. Underwater Acoustics 2. Underwater Acoustics 3. Acoustic Tomography b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms c. COSATI Field/Group 18. Aveilability Statemen:	isess the possibilities of ject of the experiment wability, of Arctic acousty refracted paths, the usef the ice-covered surface the marginal ice zones identification and stability contract covered the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the ee surface, appear to have been surfaced appear to have the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the ee surface appear to have been surfaced appear to have the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the eer surface appear to have the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the end of the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates that the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates the cost preliminary data reductionaly indicates the cost preliminary data reductionally indicates the	using ocea was to ide stic paths. upward ref ce of the p s. The ref ty question sts associa- tion from s e received re sufficien	n acoustic tor ntify and determined for the direction of the control of the contr	nography a ermine the leep tempe c sound spek and the ss is time-sarise in the llation and d by driftingularly those tomographic tomograph	temporal stabilitate ocean, where the ocean, where the case of entire retrieval of a mag and fixed hydrogen from paths to purposes. 21. No. of Pages 13

DOCUMENT LIBRARY

April 9, 1985

DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR TECHNICAL REPORT EXCHANGE

Institute of Marine Sciences Library University of Alaska O'Neill Building 905 Koyukuk Ave.. North Fairbanks, AK

Attn: Stella Sanchez-Wade Documents Section Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, Mail Code C-075C La Jolla, CA 92093

Hancock Library of Biology & Oceanography Alan Hancock Laboratory University of Southern California University Park Los Angeles, CA 90089-0371

Gifts & Exchanges Library Bedford Institute of Oceanography P.O. Box 1006 Dartmouth, NS, B2Y 4A2, CANADA

Office of the International
Ice Patrol
c. o Coast Guard R & D Center
Avery Point
Groton, CT 06340

Library
Physical Oceanographic Laboratory
Nova University
8000 N. Ocean Drive
Dania, FL 33304

NOAA. EDIS Miami Library Center 4301 Rickenbacker Causeway Miami, FL 33149

Library Skidaway Institute of Oceanography P.O. Box 13687 Savannah. GA 31416

Institute of Geophysics University of Hawaii Library Room 252 2525 Correa Road Honolulu, HI 96822

Library Chesapeake Bay Institute 4800 Atwell Road Shady Side, MD 20876 MIT Libraries Serial Journal Room 14E-210 Cambridge, MA 02139

Director, Ralph M. Parsons Laboratory Room 48-311 MIT Cambridge, MA 02139

Marine Resources Information Center Bldg. E38-320 MIT Cambridge, MA 02139

Library Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory Colombia University Palisades, NY 10964

Library Serials Department Oregon State University Corvallis, OR 97331

Pell Marine Science Library University of Rhode Island Narragansett Bay Campus Narragansett, RI 02882

Working Collection
Texas A&M University
Dept. of Oceanography
College Station, TX 77843

Library Virginia Institute of Marine Science Gloucester Point, VA 23062

Fisheries-Oceanography Library 151 Oceanography Teaching Bldg. University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195

Library R.S.M.A.S. University of Miami 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway Miami, FI. 33149

MANDATORY DISTRIBUTION LIST

FOR UNCLASSIFIED TECHNICAL REPORTS, REPRINTS, AND FINAL REPORTS
PUBLISHED BY OCEANOGRAPHIC CONTRACTORS OF THE OCEAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

(Revised October 1983)

1 Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Research and Advanced Technology)
Military Assistant for Environmental Science
Room 3D129
Washington, DC 20301

Office of Naval Research 800 North Quincy Street Arlington, VA 22217

- 3 Attn: (Code applicable to Program) *
- 1 Attn: Code 420C
- 2 Attn: Code 102C

Commanding Officer Naval Research Laboratory Washington, DC 20375

- 6 Attn: Library Code 2627
- 1 Attn: Library Code 2620, Mr. Peter Imhof
- 12 Defense Technical Information Center Cameron Station Alexandria, VA 22314 Attn: DCA

Commander
Naval Oceanographic Office
NSTL Station
Bay St. Louis, MS 39522

- 1 Attn: Code 8100
- 1 Attn: Code 6000
- 1 Attn: Code 3300
- 1 NODC/NOAA
 Code D781
 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20235

^{*} Applicable Codes: 422 (PO); 422CB (Chem/Bio); 422CS (Coastal); 425 (G&G); 425AR (Arctic); 421 (OE); 421SP (Ships); 425OA (Ocean Acoustics); 425UA (Underwater Acoustics)

END

FILMED

7-85

DTIC

END

FILMED

7-85

DTIC